

MANY HEAR THE CALL OF KANSAS

Eyes of the World Are on the Sunflower State.

Office of Secretary Mohler Is Deluged With Letters.

NOSTALGIA OVERTAKES THEM

Many Who Have Left Are Anxious to Return.

The State's Pulling Power as Sung by Harmon Wilson.

"They're a comin' back to Kansas; they're crossin' on the bridge. You can see their mover wagons on the top of every ridge—who's a comin' back to Kansas? Why, the migratory crowd—who left the state some months ago with curses long and loud—They have found that other sections had their tales of woe to sing. So they're humpin' now for Kansas at the break in' forth of spring."—Harmon D. Wilson.

Kansas is coming into her own. Kansas is to be even more prosperous and richer in crops and stock and people. Her fertile soil and bumper crops have attracted the world and from every section of the country has come inquiries concerning a home in Kansas land.

In the office of Jacob Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, are hundreds of letters from every section of the globe, all asking about one thing—Kansas. These letters inquire about crops, lands, prices, opportunities for investment and farming, chances to work, business and opportunities, the wheat harvest, and a hundred kindred subjects.

"It all indicates that people in all parts of the country have their eyes and their minds on Kansas," said Mohler, as he turned to a big letter file marked "Kansas queries." Recently a letter was received from a representative of a foreign organization in Chicago. A colony of 40 families, wanted homes on the Kansas prairies. Another letter was from Alberta, Canada, in which the writer said "there is no work here. The labor market is overstocked and I want to go south for the harvest." An Oklahoman wrote that he had left out for a long time but could no longer resist the "Call of Kansas."

Many Are Homesick.

Homesick Kansans send many letters to the board of agriculture, asking about opportunities to return to the state they love. These homesick ones write volumes about their desire to get back. They tell of their mistakes, their hardships, privations and above all their deep rooted desire to return. Gradually, year after year, since the troubles following the boom days of the early '90's, these wandering Kansans have been finding their way back. Still, there are hundreds who yearn for a home in the Sunflower state and they confess their sins in leaving with the most penitence a human can show.

Only the other day a letter came from a wanderer.

"I was a resident of Lawrence for many years," said the saddened man, who proceeded to unburden his sins and weep on Mohler's time as a state official. "I mean to get back to Kansas," he concluded, "just as soon as I can dispose of my property."

Then Mohler leaned back in his chair and laughed.

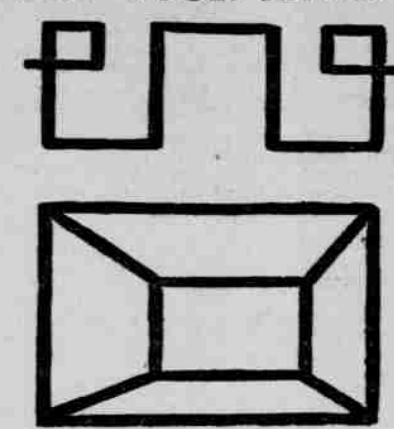
"It's a great thing when a state has the pulling power that Kansas shows," he said. Then Mohler recalled the verse that Harmon Wilson once wrote concerning the calamity howler who was converted to a booster.

The verse which Wilson wrote on that occasion is printed above.

Not All Return.

"Thousands of men from the south and north and east—even the west—are coming to Kansas to help gather the wheat crop," said Mohler. As a general rule, not all of these harvesters return. Many of them are im-

TRY YOUR MIND!



Are You a Normal Minded Person? Yes? Well, Now, Let's See About That! Look at the Above Figures for Ten Seconds. Lay the Paper Away. Then See if You Can Draw the Figures Accurately. If You Can, Your Mind Is Healthy. If You Can't—Well, It's Better Not to Say Much About It.

pressed with Kansas opportunities and with their limited capital have settled on Kansas farms and become substantial and prosperous farmers.

With the interest in Kansas affairs being shown from every part of the country, these are busy days in the agricultural department. In addition to looking after numerous letters about real estate, work, business and professional opportunities and demands for literature, the board is now working on the census enumeration. It is also compiling the March census quarters. As a side line the department is planning for the administration of the new law governing the sale of farm products on commission, in that if that is not enough, Mohler has an extra force of employees launching an alfalfa survey and distributing several thousand copies of the biennial report.

Truly, Kansas is coming into her own and the work and records in the department of agriculture are certain evidences of the fact.

IT COST A BILLION

Insects Levy Large Toll on Farms and Forests.

English Sparrows Save One Per Cent of the Crop.

Manhattan, Kan., June 12.—A billion dollars—that is what the insects of this country demand annually from the cultivated crops. Added to this the millions that insect pests take from the forests, and you have one little sum.

It is a fast life that birds live, say zoologists in the Kansas State Agricultural college. They breathe and grow rapidly. So much energy do they expend in their lives that they are forced to put in all their waking hours in searching for food. It is this very fact, however, that makes them of such value. For example, it is estimated that the English sparrow saves as 5,000 insects have been found in a bird's stomach at one time.

While the little English sparrow robs other wild birds of their nests and in many ways makes itself disliked, the other sparrows eat large quantities of seed of noxious plants. It is estimated that the English sparrow of the total grain crop is saved by the destruction of these weeds—as is quite possible—it may save a saving of approximately \$90,000,000 to the farmer.

Three hawks, from the farmer's point of view, are detrimental. They are Coopers, Hawks, and Sharp-shinned hawks, and the goshawk, for these kill chickens and birds. The other hawks and the owls should be protected, as they are the farmer's friends. One meat of Swallow, which is a very common bird, is a pest to the farmer. In the home of one pair of barn owls were found 3,000 eggs of field mice, house mice and common rats.

So many birds are beneficial in destroying weed seeds and insects, and a few really do appreciate injury to fruit and crops that they are not the easier the task of telling what birds are detrimental. Because a bird is seen in orchards does not condemn him as a pest. It is possible that he may be only because his favorite food insect is there and his work may be entirely beneficial.

There are, however, a few harmful birds, the control of which is justifiable. When blackbirds congregate in large flocks they become a pest in grain fields, but when kept under control the individuals are very useful since they destroy some of our most dangerous insects.

The English sparrows are undesirable because they drive away other birds and use their nests and make themselves general nuisances. Even the English sparrows serve their purpose, however, for they prove a very potent factor in the destruction of cankerworms. The English sparrow resembles closely the other species of sparrows and it is very difficult to distinguish the species. For this reason the other very useful species of sparrows many times suffer for the sins of the English sparrow.

The crow pulls corn and kills wild birds and destroys their eggs. The good he does is small.

DAMAGE FROM HAIL LARGE.

Wheat Crop Near Liberal Almost Destroyed by Storm.

Liberal, June 12.—Reports from the recent hail storm southeast of here show that a strip of country about four miles wide and fifteen miles long was literally ruined by hail and storm. The worst part of the storm seems to have been in the country tributary to Hooker, although the storm was not over when it got far west of that place. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars to wheat growers many of whom failed to have any insurance on their crops. It is estimated that from four to five inches of water fell in places.

AGGIE SENIORS' BIG WEEK.

Athletic, Social and Musical Events Will Keep Graduates Busy.

Manhattan, Kan., June 12.—Next week will be gala week for the seniors of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The candidates for degrees will finish their college work this week, and from then on through the commencement exercises Thursday morning and the concert, drill, baseball game, and reception Thursday afternoon and evening, the time of the young men and women will be fully occupied with official ceremonies, entertainments, and social affairs.

Nearly 200 are to be graduated at the time, and in addition to these, 100 or more who will receive their degrees just before Christmas will take part in the affairs of commencement week.

STANDPATTERS LOOK AND WEEP

List of Capper Appointments Arouses Feelings of Gloom.

All the Jobs Are Given to Old Time Enemies.

FEW ARE UNPROVIDED FOR

Only Stubbs and Dolley Remain on Waiting List.

Codding Is Slated for Botkin's Place at Lansing.

When William Allen White recently declared there was little hope for the Progressive party since most of its members had been appointed to office, he had doubtless fortified himself with a list of the Capper appointees. With a place being prepared for J. K. Codding, it seems that the other names of the administration breast that may yet produce results.

Codding was a close follower and confident of Stubbs and Jackson and Dolley and all the men whom the old line Republicans grew to love—at a safe distance. In fact Codding was frequently in the inner councils of the Progressives. The fact that at this time Codding is slated for the wardenship is especially distasteful to the conservatives, doubly distasteful since such men as W. H. Haskell and David Naill are to be pushed aside to make room for a close associate of the Stubbs crowd.

Only Stubbs and Dolley are as yet unprovided for, it seems. Still, nineteen months of the Capper first term have passed and the governor has built up a waiting list of some thing like 600—considerably in excess of any of the pennant chasing Savages.

How would you classify this systematized church choir work? "Why not rank it with organized labor?"—Baltimore American.

MONTH OF "NUTS"

June Distinguished for Lunatics as Well as Roses.

This Is the Observation of Judge Hugh MacFarland.

"June, which is the month of roses," pronounced Judge Hugh MacFarland of the probate court, "also appears to be the month for lunatics."

"I have noticed," confessed the reporter, "that there appears to be an unusual rush after marriage licenses, as compared with the other months of the year. Do you regard that as a manifestation of unbalanced mentalities?"

"Tut, tut! and also, Shame on you!" admonished the judge. "That is not what I mean. What I desire to convey is that the atmospheric or some other conditions prevailing in the month of June appears to produce mental derangement among Shawnee county people with greater frequency than in the case in any other month. I am now speaking from my own observation. Extended research may not bear me out, but it seems to be the case here may prove an isolated and exceptional situation not duplicated in other places."

But where the usual run of insane cases number about three or four a month, we have already had seven complaints in the present month, which is but a third gone. In June of a year ago there were seventeen insane cases in this county. It looks as though there were something in the June weather that brings it around.

"As for there being any analogy between the mental conditions that produce a demand for marriage licenses and a need of padded cells, I don't know. I refuse to entertain it."

member of the governor's official family.

Then as if the oldtime, tried and trusted leaders of bedrock Republicanism had not been pummeled sufficiently hard, a nice soft place was found for Frederick Schuyler Jackson, late attorney general and later congressman from the Fourth district. Jackson is established as special attorney for the utilities commission—close adviser and counsel of Bristol. Looking at that, the Jackson appointment, the regulars of the party recall the Jackson speech in the 1912 council. If there was any chance for real reform, Jackson was the man to lead. Jack when he made his speech telling of the iniquities and sins of the followers of Taft and the corrupt and evil practices which brought about his renomination.

Repeated Council Speech.

Then Jackson went into the campaign to reiterate his party council speech and to declare that a party good enough for Mulvane, Smith, Clark and Dean was not good enough for him—or words to that effect. Now Jackson has touched his name to the state pay roll and several dozen staunch, standpat Republican workers of the years ago are yet in the list of private citizens on foot.

Now there is a deep rooted, well established idea that J. K. Codding is to inherit the wardenship at the state penitentiary from Jeremiah D. Botkin can be disposed of. Governor Capper has not yet decided on a definite method of disposing of Botkin. It is that the wardenship will be the administration breast that may yet produce results.

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AMONG THOSE PRESENT



—CAR. WILLIAMS.

In Indianapolis News.

The June bride's relative.

TOPEKA THE HUB

This City Is the Center of Watch Inspection System.

H. S. Montgomery Regulates Timepieces for Santa Fe.

HAS 2,393 CLOCKS IN HIS CARE

Employs 154 Assistants in the Work of Regulation.

In Touch With 4,336 Watches Every 24 Hours.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, through H. S. Montgomery of Topeka, general watch inspector, has developed the finest and most complete system of inspection and upkeep of clocks and watches of American railroads. There are 2,393 clocks in use by the Santa Fe and they are all under the supervision of the Topeka office. Of that number, 1,250 are pocket watches, valued at \$225 apiece; are located at terminals and every month a detailed report of each of these clocks is turned in to Mr. Montgomery.

The Santa Fe will not tolerate clocks that are many seconds out throughout the year. Many of them are kept up to such an excellent standard that they do not vary more than a very few seconds in a single month. A timepiece that will run five seconds slow in 24 hours gets immediate attention.

There are 142 inspectors all over the Santa Fe lines working under Mr. Montgomery. These are all expert watch men. In addition to that several traveling inspectors are in the service. The employees in the watch and clock department total 154.

It was in 1888 when the position of general watch inspector of the system was given to Montgomery. At that time, it was a common sight to see a locomotive engineer running on his schedule with a dollar watch, a clock hung up on the side of his engine. Amid the rush and jumble and vibration of the locomotive, the alarm clock probably did not vary more than five or ten minutes a day.

Today an engineer cannot get into his cab to start on his run if his watch varies more than six seconds in 72 hours.

The change is of great importance in the railroad world. Precision has always been the watchword of President Ripley and in the watch department it is carried down to seconds. There is not a particle of doubt that the decrease in time errors of recent years is due in a large measure to the correctness of the timepieces carried by railroad men.

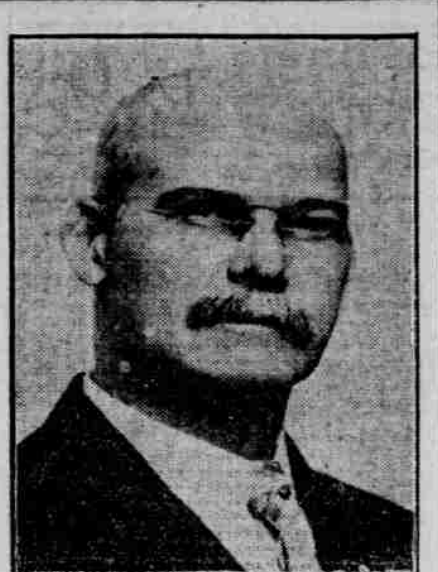
Little Watches Barred.

No watch carried by a switchman, yardman or other employee around the railroad tracks or floating equipment can be under the regulation 16 size or above the 18 size. The cut looking little watches as thin as a dollar are barred from actual use on the railroads.

The average person probably does not know that it takes a watch inspector's certificate before a train or yardman can go to work. Take for instance a man applying for a job in the Argentine yards. His name is John Smith. Smith is looked over and the yardmaster tells him he can go to work. Then he is told to "fork over" his watch, which is taken to the office of the nearest inspector. Before Smith can draw his pay he has to borrow a certified watch or wait until his own comes out with a clean bill of health. The chances are that the watch will visit Topeka to be rated and then sent back to the inspector before Smith can go to work.

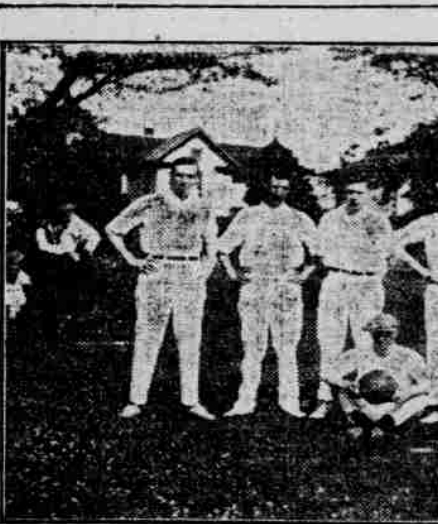
This may seem to many people to be a too cautious measure in getting Smith a job. Yet there is a good chance that Smith, if he used a watch that was not correct, might cause a mishap, or at the least, a bawling-up of a few freight cars, or otherwise cause trouble because it was "off" 55 seconds.

One of the finest clocks in the world and the most expensive on the Santa Fe system is in Mr. Montgomery's office in Topeka. It was specially built



H. S. Montgomery, general watch inspector of the Santa Fe railway, who has built up a great time system.

by the Seth Thomas Clock company of Thomaston, Conn. The clock weighs 1,250 pounds and cost \$1,250. One dollar a pound! Furthermore this clock is guaranteed to vary less than 6 seconds in a whole year; 6 seconds in 8,760 hours; 225,600 minutes; 31,536,000 seconds. The standard time of the Santa Fe system is regulated by that and another expensive clock located here. By means of a telegraph instrument which flashes the exact time from Chicago to the coast, there



Herington Volley Ball Team, Champions of Central Kansas. One of the First Outdoor Teams in the State.

is no variation among the 2,393 clocks owned by the railway.

The Index System.

There is an index system at the Topeka office which keeps tab on the watch of every employee of the system. There are 4,336 employees whose timepieces are inspected weekly, monthly and yearly. Furthermore every one of the 4,336 owners makes a report over his signature regarding the faithfulness of the watch every 24 hours.

Ralph D. Montgomery, superintendent of time service for the Santa Fe, looks after much of the detail regarding the inspection of watches. For instance, this morning there were several scores of them to be rated by him and among the various makes are included the Hamilton, Elgin, Waltham, Illinois, Ball, South Bend, Seth Thomas, Rockford, Hampden, Gruen and others.

And every day of the year this endless task goes on of keeping the Santa Fe railway time up-to-the-minute, or to be more correct, up-to-the-second. The general watch inspector of the road is one of the most widely known watch experts of the United States, and he has built up a system that is used as a model the world over.

United States parcel post will now carry infants limited distances.

A Cough Remedy That Relieves.

It's prepared from the healing Pine Balsam Tar-Honey. Thousands have benefited by its use. No need of your enduring that annoying Cough or risking a dangerous Cold. Go to your dealer, ask for the original bottle of Pine Balsam Tar-Honey, start using at once and get rid of your Cough and Cold.—Adv.

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Gold Crowns. Bridge Work. Low as \$4.00

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Silver Filling and Cleaning, 50c

(All work guaranteed.)

You can afford to pay railroad fares for miles to patronize me and then save money. Arrangements can be made for easy payment.

Office hours 8 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 12 m. Saturday evening 7 to 9.

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Safe, Conservative and Accommodating

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Capital and Surplus \$270,000.

J. P. Slaughter, President

W. A. Smith, V. P. and Treas.

The Farm Mortgage Company

Loan money for banks and individuals on Kansas farms.

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3-gallon bottle and cooler for the office.

2-gallon bottle and cooler for the home.

4-gallon bottle. Just the right size for the refrigerator.

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A TOPEKA SPORT

Outdoor Volley Ball Was First Played Here.

Game Is Now Spreading All Over the Country.

If you should happen to be out late at night in the residence districts of Topeka and happen to see a number of thinly clad, excited men chasing a big white ball about over a vacant lot, don't imagine that you "have got 'em," or blame the state hospital keepers for being careless.

The spectacle is not an indication that there is anything wrong with you or with the hilarious men who are whooping up the quiet night. In fact these men are a fair representation of Topeka's best business talent, and they are only taking an evening's recreation before retiring to their sleeping porches for the night.

They are indulging in Topeka's latest outdoor amusement, and the game they are playing—outdoor volleyball—bids fair to become the rage of the town in the near future.

It's a Sure Enough Game.

There may be some who do not know what volleyball is, either indoors or out, and for the benefit of such it might be well to state that it is grown up from tennis. The game is played on a court 30x60 feet in dimensions, with a ball that resembles a basket ball.



Herington Volley Ball Team, Champions of Central Kansas. One of the First Outdoor Teams in the State.

The scoring rules are modeled after those of tennis. In the middle of the court, a regular tennis net is stretched between two poles in such a manner that its lowest edge is seven feet from the ground.

It is generally understood, although it could not be verified, that volleyball was first originated in the Topeka Y. M. C. A. a number of years ago in the same manner that basketball was originated in Lawrence.

However, there is no doubt but that the idea of playing the game outdoors was conceived by Dr. C. H. Morrison and the first court and is now spreading the result and efforts of Dr. Morrison and Dan Crawford. This was in the spring of 1913 when what is supposed to be the first outdoor volleyball court in the world was constructed on College avenue just south of Hinton street.

Pioneer Players.

Among the first players who participated in the game were Messrs. Crawford, Billings, Morrison, Williams, Carruth, Rottlieb, Snyder, Fink, Reaman, Ward, Dick, Gillman, Lerrigo and Adams.

However, since these men first instituted the game, it has grown rapidly in Topeka and is now spreading to other Kansas towns. At the present time there are at least five courts in the various residence districts of the city and each court has from twelve to eighteen players. Also there are a few juvenile courts.

When the outdoor game was first originated, the players were content to play an hour or so in the evening, but the fascination grew. Now the idea of placing big electric lights on the net poles is catching on and the courts that are so equipped are often in use until a late hour at night. When the game is prolonged after darkness, the ball is painted white so that it can be seen more readily.

In Other Towns, Too.

One of the first towns to take up outdoor volleyball after it was originated in Topeka was Herington where the game is almost as popular as it is in this city. McPherson and several other Kansas towns have outdoor courts and Garnett is the latest to get the fever.

In discussing the merits of the game, Dr. Morrison said: "It is one of the best sports I know of for both old and young. It gives a player just as much exercise as basketball without the roughness and there is the same science in it there is in tennis. We have men on the Topeka teams who range in age from 19 to 59, and I can name over four gray haired men like